

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Sully, Capt. May, from Havre, arrived at New York, Paris papers to the 16th inclusive, have been received.

The French papers do not give any very definite details of the operations of the Russian and Turkish armies. Enough is given, however, to show that the latter make a powerful resistance, and that the passes of the Balkan are not easily to be surmounted.

The Russian armies seem to have made little progress since the last advices. Varna, notwithstanding what was at first said of its being badly fortified and badly provided for a defence, proves to be a place of very great strength, and obstinately holds out against the disciplined troops of the Czar. Letters from Odessa of the 28th of August say, that the Turkish garrison had made a sortie which had been repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy, while that of the Russians was not great. In the action, Gen. Prince Mentschikoff was wounded by a ball, and his life is considered in danger. He is replaced temporarily by General Count Vorontzoff.

The Turkish fortress of Achalkalaki upon the frontiers of Georgia, in the neighborhood of Achalzik, had been captured, and made the occasion of a solemn Te Deum, chaunted on the 24th in the Cathedral of Odessa, in the presence of the Emperor, his consort, and the imperial court. On the 18th, the Turks made a sortie from the entrenchments at Calefas, in which they obtained some advantage over the Russians.

Ibrahim Pacha is at length about to leave the Morea with his troops for Egypt. The Messager des Chambres says, that Admiral Codrington had negotiated a convention at Alexandria, for the return of Ibrahim, and arrived off Navarino on the 24th of August, followed by forty-one Egyptian vessels in two divisions, under French and English escorts. These vessels are supposed to have arrived on the coast of the Morea, on the 29th of August, and are to take onboard the Egyptian troops without delay.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Oct. 31.

## VERY LATE & INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

(By the Miss Richards, from Liverpool.)

The Gazette de France, gives news from Odessa of the 2d ult., copied from the Algarine Zeitung. It announces, positively, that the Imperial Guard which had marched along the coast, was expected to arrive at Kavama on the 1st of the month. It also says that preparations on a large scale were making for a decisive attack on Varna, in which, we presume, the Guard was to take part. Whether this operation succeed or fail, it appears that it will be the last this year; and we venture to add that, in case of failure, the Russians will fall back behind the Danube. That they will make, however, every effort to get possession of that important place, and thus terminate the campaign by a brilliant exploit, may be easily imagined.

By bringing an overwhelming force to bear on that single point, and by making up their minds to the sacrifice of half their men, it is possible, and even probable, they may carry the place by assault, and yet add little to their military reputation, and not at all improve their position.

It is now certain that the Captain Pacha who commands Varna, will defend himself to the last extremity, and that his resistance will put the courage and skill of the besiegers to a severe, if not fatal, trial.

Intelligence from several sources makes it certain that the defence of Choumla, by Hussein Pacha, has likewise exceeded all the calculations of the European tacticians, and caused the most disastrous defeat of the plans of the Emperor of Russia. So far from waiting quietly the assault of the Russians, it is now ascertained that the Turks have made a desperate sortie from Choumla, in which they had greatly the advantage. They succeeded in destroying three of the Russian regiments: the Russians who occupied them were all cut to pieces in the sanguinary conflict. Eight guns were taken, and Gen. Wrede, a brave and highly distinguished officer, who had recently received several personal evidences of the attachment of the Emperor, was killed in resisting the furious onset of the Turks. The loss of the Turks, as may well be anticipated, was considerable, and the effect of this unexpected sally was manifesting itself throughout the Russian camp, where the greatest excitement prevailed to avenge the death of their numerous comrades and re-establish their lost prestige.

Gen. Ivanhoff is dead of the wounds he received.

The Grand Vizier left Constantinople on the 20th, and was to proceed to Choumla direct, with 40,000 men.

In the mean time, the Empress of Russia was preparing to quit Odessa for St. Petersburg; and it is more than can be inferred that the Emperor will take the same route at the close of the cam-

paign. This is a mortifying failure of the hopes entertained by both at the commencement of the contest, and which led them to anticipate with perfect confidence, that they would hold their Court, before the end of this year, in Constantinople. From this capital there is no news in the Paris papers; but a private letter, dated the 25th ult., is full of interest on account of the moral view which it takes of the Turkish Government and people. In the character of both, so great a change has taken place since the commencement of the Greek insurrection, that any person, who had only known the country before that period, would scarcely credit it. From being proverbially prone to disorders, the Turks now present a striking example of subordination, and person and property are as secure as they were formerly precarious.

The Sultan was chiefly employed in superintending, in person, the works for the defence of the capital; and he visited almost daily the entrenched camp which was forming at Rameth Cluffia; the heights above Ayout at the upper part of the port.

By a Vienna article, it appears there is just apprehension that the Turks may get in the rear of the Russian army; and that the receipt of this intelligence had caused much excitement in the capital of Austria.

There is in the late German papers an important article from Constantinople, dated on the 26th Sept. It asserts that so little fear is entertained of any attempt against the capital from the Dardanelles, that the troops have been withdrawn from the forts of the Dardanelles, and stationed in and near Constantinople—so that the Dardanelles side is quite exposed.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.

The idea now generally entertained here of the result of the operations against the Turks, is very different from that conceived at the beginning of the campaign. Almost every body is convinced that the Russians will not be able to reach Constantinople this year, even if they should succeed in taking Varna and all the fortresses on the Black Sea. The season is far advanced, and the navigation of the Black Sea will be next month as precarious as the conveyance of provisions and ammunition is difficult in a country which has no regular roads, and in which an army is confined to its own resources. The most experienced officers agree in opinion, that operations should be suspended for the present, and that the Russian army should leave the sieges of Choumla, Varna, and Silistria, to take their regular course, and meantime, merely to maintain its positions, without proceeding to other enterprises, which can only be prosecuted in the good season.

The plan often pursued with success by Napoleon, of pushing forward large masses, without regarding the fortresses and local hindrances in his way, is extremely hazardous in a country which affords no resources, and is well known to have been a principal cause of the failure of the campaign of 1812. It is affirmed that the Russian army will now undertake a similar manœuvre, and pass Mount Hæmus in a great mass at one point. It is said that this project is spoken of in our higher circles as one of which the success is very dubious. It is affirmed, however, that all the arrangements are already made, and that as soon as the Emperor Nicholas has reached the army, it will be put in motion to advance in a mass against Adrianople.

## EUROPE.

Various articles from British and French papers shew an uneasy state of things. The courts of London, Paris and Vienna have sent extraordinary missions to the Russian headquarters, and the emperor had met some of the envoys at Odessa—but, as immediately after, he was to return to his army before Choumla, there does not appear to have been much time allowed for conferences. It is given out that the three powers are acting in concert, but for what precise object is not stated.

It must, however, have relation to the invasion of Turkey, and be designed either to arrest the progress of the Russians, or a range division of the spoils, and it would seem from the talk of a large British naval and military force at the Ionian islands, &c. the actual landing of a considerable French army in the Morea, and the collection of a powerful Austrian corps near the Turkish frontier, that a resort to arms is contemplated, should negotiation fail to induce the Emperor Nicholas to abandon his supposed intentions, except through the devotion and bravery of the Turks themselves. If the latter is sufficient for this purpose, we see no reason to apprehend a disturbance of the general peace of Europe, but we think that Nicholas will only be compelled from the capture of Constantinople for the reason that he shall not be himself able to capture it! As we have heretofore observed, no power in the city is a natural feeling among the

Russians—and there is some cause to believe that when Constantine relinquished his right to the throne of Russia in favor of Nicholas, it was understood that he should be established at Constantinople. The possession of that city and the parts adjacent, is of mighty importance to Russia. It would, at once, give her command of the whole commerce of the Black Sea, already very large and mightily increasing, and enable her, in the supply of seamen and materials, to become a strong naval power, having a controlling influence over the whole trade of the Mediterranean. As at present situated, Russia cannot become a formidable naval power. Her ports are not only frozen up a large part of the year, but she needs commerce and ships to create seamen—and these she would soon have, and to a great extent, if quietly seated at Constantinople, and in command of the rich countries around it.—A London paper says that, "rather than surrender the navigation of the Black Sea to Russia, we shall expend our last farthing." But that trade must be surrendered, if Russia holds the passage into the Black Sea—unless yielded by courtesy, or in the way of compromise.

We incline to the opinion that Nicholas will pursue his projects, in spite of the remonstrances of all the rest of Europe; and if he shall overcome the Sultan, a general war must be expected. To their natural advantages and strong fortifications, however, the Turks appear to have added much devotion and courage. The Russians, years ago, had advanced to the points which they had reached at our latest dates, and yet were compelled to relinquish the hope of gaining Constantinople.

Whether their present superior means will accomplish the long entertained wish of adding the chief part of Turkey in Europe to their dominions, is yet to be seen. Great Britain, Austria and France, are badly conditioned for a long war—their finances are embarrassed, and their people have not yet fully recovered of the extensive and desolating operations in which they were engaged—but a late report on the revenues and means of Russia shew them to be flourishing, and that mighty empire has not felt the effects of war, unless partially, as other nations have. We many years ago said, that Great Britain, in introducing and employing the Russians, to assist in adjusting the "balance of power," as it is curiously called, in southern Europe, was raising up a master spirit that might embarrass her own operations, if not reduce her power and humble her pride. The progress of population and improvement on the southern shores of the Black Sea, late a wilderness, or only the abode of wandering Tartars, has been not less rapid and astonishing than the growth of our own western country; and the peaceful possession of the rich provinces of northern Turkey, in Europe, with the port of Constantinople, will in 20 years, produce results not less extraordinary. Hundreds of thousands of the bone and sinew of Italy, France, &c. the laboring people, seeking an improvement of their condition, will flock to Turkey, so soon as the gloomy and intolerant Mahometan shall yield his place to the more liberal policy of Russia—to that policy which effected the things mentioned on the borders of the Black Sea, and built great cities where the Tartar lately pitched his tent.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, to one of the editors of the New York Statesman, dated Sept. 10, 1828.

"In regard to political affairs, the present seems to be the twilight of a day of important events. The great Powers who look with distrust upon the aggrandizement of Russia, have as yet, relied upon the plague and the Pox, to resist the advances of the Czar, but whenever Ottoman force & disease can no longer be depended on to withstand the Muscovite, the British Lion, the French Tiger, and the Austrian Hyena, will be let loose upon him."

Important Invention.—A machine for spinning flax and hemp has been invented by Messrs. Bell and Dyer, two gentlemen from New England. The following is an account from the Statesman of Saturday. A more particular and complete description is not given because the patent has not been secured. Specimens of the thread may be seen at the office of the Statesman, or the machine itself may be inspected at the corner of Pine and Water streets.

"This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle, having no analogy to the process of the cotton, wool, or worsted, or other machine. The quantity of the yarn produced is proportional by competent judges, to surpass any in value, it is given a proper form as cotton or woolen yarn, spun by the present improved machine, are superior to those wrought by hand. The size of the thread can be varied in an exact ratio, from the smallest to the largest, according to the quality of the material produced, the size being almost despatched, in this case being almost despatched, and have come out with the most violent accusations you can think of—The spinning between the Jacksonians and Adams men is a foul foul, though we who are abroad and cool, look upon that as scandalous."

"I have made particular inquiry respecting the merits and demerits of the

manufacture of cordage. In the degree of velocity, its operation is limited only by the quickness which the spindles and fliers are capable of supporting. The instrument now in operation produces about the same quantity of thread per spindle, fineness being equal, as the *throstle spindles* in the cotton manufacture. The whole formation of the thread from the flax is completed at one operation. The material on the machine is wound upon the spools ready for the loom, without the intervention for assistance: the whole being effected by the rotatory motion communicated from drums. Indeed all the motions of the instrument are of a circular kind. So far as our observation or knowledge extends, this invention is entirely original, and nothing of the kind exists in the workshops of the United States and Europe, where the fabrics from flax are entirely wrought by hand. The manufacture of linens will now be placed upon the same ground and enjoy the same facilities of cotton. It has been estimated, that upon moderate calculations *two millions of dollars* may be saved annually to this country by the reduced expenses of linen fabrics, effected by this invention. N.Y. pap.

Manufacture of Flax.—The article published in our last paper, relative to the invention of a machine for the manufacture of flax, if it shall sustain in practice the favorable opinion expressed of it by the editors of the "New York Statesman," for which we have great respect, will produce an important revolution in the business and relations of the people of the United States, one with another, and in our intercourse with foreign nations. Cotton, because of Whitney's gin, and the invention of machinery to spin and weave it, has become the chief material for the supply of light goods, or such as are generally used in mild climates, preferred to manufactures of flax on account of their cheapness, though not so agreeable to individuals; and if it shall be so, that flaxen goods can be supplied at a reasonable advance in price over like articles of cotton, the demand for the latter will decline almost as rapidly, perhaps, as it has increased in the last 30 or 40 years. In our country, especially, this effect will be produced. With this improvement every moderate farmer will cultivate flax enough to supply himself with light goods for summer wear, and with shirtings, sheetings, &c. and the material is grown in every state, though the quantity has been limited because of the slow manufacture; but with this invention, the cultivation must be greatly increased, and the people will easily return to their old habits of wearing linen.

Niles.

## SALEM, Oct. 23.

### FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Hill, of the ship Black Warrior, who arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, (sailed Sept. 13) informs, that the country was tranquil at the time he left, but how long it would remain quiet under the Government of Don Miguel, was extremely doubtful. Don Pedro had protested against the usurpation of his brother, and it was expected the European powers would advocate his rights. The army is of course with the ruling party, as the treasury is the only means to support it, and all the officers suspected of being favorable to the Constitution, are imprisoned or dismissed the service.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. THE MEXICAN PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The following will be read with the interest due to its importance. Party rage in Mexico has evidently risen to a fearful pitch—threatening even to subvert the government. We are sorry to see that the Mexicans are thus jealous of this country. It shows that they are utterly ignorant of the feelings of the people of the United States towards their republic. We trust the conduct of our Minister has not been such as to justify the insinuation made against him.

Extract of a letter dated Aug. 28, from a gentleman in Mexico, from whom we have before received similar favors:

"The public mind is engrossed at present with the Presidential election, which takes place on the 1st September. The candidates are, Don Vicente Guerrero, to whom they give the title of the "Hero of the South," and Don Gomez Pedraza, the present minister of war, proclaimed the "Second Emperor of Mexico." Guerrero's party is said to be composed of the most violent spirits—they had no idea of anything like an opposition in the outset, and spoke of his election with the greatest confidence,

but latterly they have become much alarmed, their case being almost desperate, and have come out with the most violent accusations you can think of—The spinning between the Jacksonians and Adams men is a foul foul, though we who are abroad and cool, look upon that as scandalous."

"I have made particular inquiry respecting the merits and demerits of the

two candidates, and have formed and altered my opinion of them almost as often as I have consulted different persons on the subject. From what I can hear from those belonging to neither party, Gen. Guerrero, the *Yorkino* candidate, is a patriot who declared himself in favor of independence in its infancy, and who stood in its defense during all its reverses. He is a generous good hearted chieftain," as the word goes with you, "well disposed towards strangers of all nations." So far, so good. On the other hand he is fond of cock fighting, and the gaming table, and if an intrigue is carried on with a pretty woman, he is very lenient towards them; with these flaws in his character, he has no knowledge of diplomacy, and not one requisite talent for a President.

Pedraza, the *Escoes* candidate, is a man totally different from his competitor. He was in office under the Spanish Government, and continued so during the revolution until the declaration of independence. He is a man of talent and firmness, not to be shaken by pretty women or duclos; a law once passed is sure to be enforced by him. He is not friendly to strangers, but disposed to suffer their residence, knowing that they improve the country. A man of his firm character is calculated to make himself dreaded by that class of people who form the mass of Guerrero's party. This class, who are averse to order naturally, and now foiled in their hope of getting one from their own ranks into the Presidential chair, are brought to a state of desperation, and have given cause for apprehension, that if Pedraza is elected, they will strain every nerve for a revolution. Indeed they have asserted as much as this in the public prints, by saying, "Awake, Mexicans! if Pedraza is President, you have either to wear a most servile yoke, or raise another revolution!" This is the present state of the public mind. Next Monday will decide the important question of "Quién sera Presidente," Guerrero or Pedraza?"

Sept. 6.—Having an opportunity to forward this by the way of New Orleans, I will not wait to hear of the result of the election. We have not yet heard from the interior states. Thus far Pedraza has five states to Guerrero's one. Guerrero's party say that the *Vera Cruzanos* have protested against the election of Pedraza, stating that there was foul play in taking the votes. General Santa Ana is said to be at the head of the protesting party, and *quién sabe*—what will be the consequence?

It is now 7 o'clock, P.M., and there are returns from ten states; seven for Pedraza, and three for Guerrero, and in one of the latter states the majority was but one vote. In the contest which is going forward, our minister, Mr. P. has been somewhat accused. The following is an extract from the SOL of this evening:—"There is not wanting a suspicion, with foundation, that the American Minister is the secret agent of Spain, instructed and well paid for dividing and destroying us, and that he is taking measures for the reconquest of the country. Nor is this strange, for he knows that our prosperity is as prejudicial to the interests of his nation, as our independence to the interests of Spain."

*Korkinos* and *Escoes* are the names of two Masonic sects in Mexico.

POSTSCRIPT.—Our fears are too soon realized! A CIVIL WAR has broken out in Mexico, and the republic is in a state of terrible anarchy and confusion. This we learn by papers just received by the Independence, arrived from Vera Cruz. The Independence sailed from Vera Cruz on the 12th ult. and brought us papers to the latest date. The election returns had been received from twelve states, only three of which gave an majority for Guerrero. There was no longer any doubt of the issue of the election—Pedraza is chosen President. The remonstrance of Vera Cruz has been ineffectual. General Santa Ana has accordingly raised a rebellion against the government, and the *Guertero* party in Vera Cruz have taken up arms. A body of troops has been marched under the command of Santa Ana, to Puebla. On the day when the Independence sailed, advices were received from that place informing that he had taken possession of the castle. Such is the worth of Mexican patriotism!

INDIAN CORN.

Mr. Collett has published an address to the farmers of England; upon the subject of introducing the cultivation of Indian Corn, for which they have heretofore considered the climate of England too cold and damp. He has a field of it at his farm of Barn Elm, near the suspension bridge, leading to Hammersmith, of eleven acres. Notwithstanding the bad season, Mr. Collett anticipates that his corn will ripen in about a month and yield one hundred bushels to the acre. It is of a dwarf kind, more hairy and productive than the common Indian corn grown in America.

only as a lover, the gayest, fondest, handsomest of her suitors, and confident of possessing his affections, she was ready to pledge her heart to him in all the faithfulness of youthful passion. But her father viewed the matter in a different light; he saw him gay, but improvident and poor, therefore without the means of long indulging his propensity; volatile and unthinking, therefore not likely to reform, and without those principles of virtue, from which alone a reformation could be expected, he saw him fond; but he knew well that love in a mind like his kindled, and blazed, and expired, a bright, perhaps, but at best a transient flame. He refused to countenance the suit, and the marriage took place without his knowledge.

The parent disowned his child—he did not persecute, but he left her to the lot she had so venturously chosen.

And without one kind farewell, or one blessing from a relative, Julia sailed with her husband to New-Orleans.

He, Mr. Marville, for that was the name of the gentleman who was now her husband, engaged in business in a counting house in the heart of the city, and the prospect of success was flattering, but the disasters anticipated by Mr. Sellers overtook him here in the end—he gambled and lost his all;

he then took to drink and abused the affectionate girl he had made the partner of his misfortune. Times grew

dreadful and he was obliged to decamp in haste. He set out accordingly on foot, for he had no other means of travelling, for an inland town one hundred miles from New-Orleans, his

faithful consort with three children accompanied him all the way, to soothe him in sorrow, to animate him in despondency, and to cheer him under his fatigue; but he failed in getting business there when he arrived, and at last the poor unfortunate family retraced the weary way to New-Orleans in the decline of autumn, without shoes on their feet or clothes sufficient to shield them from the damp air of the evenings.

After suffering the most intense they arrived at New-Orleans, but oh! how changed from what they were three years before. Fallen from competency to absolute beggary; they were compelled to seek admission into the house of one who had been in better days their friend. It was granted, but there is something in the world's most frequent charities which has a mixture of gall, and tinges of bitterness. The unfortunate woman saw and felt this.

Her husband even now abandoned himself to the intoxicating bowl, and every hope of his doing any thing to retrieve his situation gradually died away.

In the sickness of her heart, it was natural that that most unfortunate of women should think of her far distant home, where plenty flowed, where once

a father's smile illumined the board, and a mother's fondness soothed each little woe. Some clouds indeed had passed over that bright haven of her early peace, but what child would not

sooner seek forgiveness from a parent, than charity from strangers. She resolved to embark for Philadelphia, and having labored long and hard, and scraped together all she could save for six months, with a small sum given her in charity, she was enabled to take a passage for herself, her husband and family.

Mr. Sellers in Philadelphia, had received a letter from his suffering daughter one morning, in which she spoke of her expected embarkation the next day, and which also gave a concise but

heart-rending picture of her situation.

Moved once more with affection he walked down to enquire whether the vessel had come in. A schooner from New-Orleans was sweeping up the river, and when she anchored, Mr. Sellers went on board—walked into a mean looking cabin, and beheld his disobedient child, stretched out, and grasping with overflowing grief and misery, the corpse of her husband, while her children cried around unheeded.

But let the scene close. Julia lived

not many years in this world of suffering, and doubtless she is happy now.

I will draw but one inference from the thread of this brief tale. It was the character, not the property of Marville, that Julia's father objected to—it was this that accomplished his ruin.

The intrinsic worth of men is fixed by

their character alone.

Parting of friends.—The parting of

friends is death in miniature. You

have not, it is true the glazed eye, the

closed lip, the damp flesh, the marble

countenance, the ghastly form, and the

horrible repose of death; but you feel

that which embitters death, the agony

of separation. Yet we part with our

friends daily, and there is somewhat of

cheerfulness, mingled with reluctance,

with which we take leave of each other.

A slight glow on the cheek, a tremu-

lous grasp of the hand, and a few sighs

soon dissipate in the surrounding at-

mosphere, are the fleeting memorials of the severance of the living.

The hope that we will meet again, and the belief that we will meet again, and the confidence that heaven will continue to us its merciful protection; these are the consoling stains of happiness. How wretched then must the horse affected, (when no other horse was convenient) without his harness, and I believe it will not be found injurious to pied horses occasionally when in health, but rather beneficial to most horses.

I have known horses relieved when attacked by bolts in some instance, by killing a dung-hill fowl and taking the entrails while warm and cramming them into the stomach of the horse,

though I have not myself confidence in its curing or relieving where the bolts have taken fast hold. To prevent bolts

burn hickory wood into ashes and keep

it on hand for use, giving once a week

about one pint to each horse in his

food, if oats, wet and sprinkle the oats;

the horse will eat them without objection, and I think it, perhaps, the means

of keeping horses in health, where they

would, without the ashes fed, have been diseased from other causes, which

your own investigation will, no doubt,

inform you they are subject to.

I give you the trouble of reading this

reluctantly—leaving it for gentlemen

of more leisure and experience to at-

tempt instruction or edification.

MIMROD OWINGS.

Note by the Editor of the American Farmer.

Our distant readers are warned that they may have confidence in what they see from the pen of our correspondent above, in relation to that noble animal the horse. Mr. O. is known to possess a superior stock of horses, and to be one of the best judges and masters of that animal in this country.

From Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

By RUSSELL WOODWARD, of Suffolk.

Haying formerly kept a large number of Cows, I observed many amongst them that dried up their milk so early in the fall, that they were not profitable, while others, with the same keep-

ing, gave milk in plenty until late in the season. I likewise have often heard my neighbors observe, that some of their cows, though very good in the fore part of the season, dried up their milk so early, that they were unprofitable, and they should have to put them off: I accordingly found it expedient

to find out the causes if possible: and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk; and by many experiments since, I have found that young cows, the first year they give milk, may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time required, say from the first of May to the first of February following, and will give milk late always after, with careful milking. But if they are left to dry up of their milk early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up their milk each succeeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year: and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much past that time in any preceding year. In 1820, I had two heifers, which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle, I set a boy to milk them for the season, (which is often done the first season, on account of their having small teats:) he was careless, and dried them both off in August. Tho' I felt satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards, yet I took upon me the following year to milk them myself, and give them good feed, but to no purpose. I could not make them give milk much past the same time they dried the year before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves, until near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we will milk them.

ATTENTION!

THE different Companies composing the

York and Adams Counties Union Battalion, and the Union Battalion of Adams County, having associated to form a REGIMENT, will meet for that purpose at Hunters-Town on Saturday the 8th of November next, at 10 o'clock, and elect One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors.

THOMAS C. MILLER, B. Insp'r.

Oct. 21.

The Gettysburg Guards.

WILLI. parade at Hunters-Town, on Sa-

turday the 8th of November, at ten o'

clock, A. M. By order,

ROBERT S. KING, Q. S.

Oct. 28.

The Union Artillerists.

WILLI. parade at Hunters-Town, on Sa-

turday the 8th of November next, at 10 o'

clock, A. M. By order,

ROBERT S. KING, Q. S.

Oct. 28.

The York & Adams Countie

Union Battalion,

WILLI. parade at Hunters-Town, on Sa-

turday the 8th of November next, at 10 o'

clock precisely, in complete uniform for training.

John Graft, Maj.

Oct. 7.

William Miller, Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

INTENDS practising in the Co.

of Adams county.

He resides with Dr. J. H. Miller.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

Oct. 28.

Thomas M'Kaleb.

CHATEAUX MAKER,

HAS removed his Shop to the house

recently occupied by David Latt

opposite Mr. Gillespie's Tavern, where

he will execute all kinds of fine work

in the greatest neatness, expensiveness, and despatch.

ALG. 12.